

# Dr. Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY  
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SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1906.

## How to Call the Times-Dispatch.

Persons wishing to communicate with  
The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask  
central for "4041," and on being answered  
from the office switchboard will indicate  
the department or person with whom they  
wish to speak.  
When calling between 9 A. M. and 9  
A. M. call to central office direct for  
4041 composing room, 4042 business office,  
4043 for mailing and press rooms.

The great law of culture, let each  
become all that he was created capable  
of being; expand, if possible, to his  
full growth; resist all impediments,  
casting off all foreign, especially all  
noxious, adhesions, and show  
himself at length in his own shape  
and stature, be these what they may.  
—Carlyle.

## Sick Wall Street.

Wall Street is not the whole country  
by any manner of means, but it is an  
excellent barometer of, and very often  
has a serious and far-reaching effect on,  
general prosperity. At present Wall  
Street is sick and wounded, and this  
despite the fact that railroad earnings  
were never better. Crops are large and  
will probably be sold at higher prices,  
and general prosperity is keeping up in  
volume and quality with the best years  
of the past. Despite these conditions,  
which usually would mean a runaway  
bull market, Wall Street is lagging be-  
hind, and those who bought stocks six  
months ago because everything was so  
prosperous are now confronted with the  
fact that their investments have woe-  
fully dwindled without any other ex-  
planation than just that of prosperity.

The New York Evening Post gives the  
following table of shrinkages that have  
occurred since June 4th, when President  
Roosevelt sent in his beef message.

	June 4, 1906	July 12, 1906	%
Great Northern.....	307-1/2	284	-23-1/2
Reading.....	143-1/2	117-1/2	-26
N. Y. Central.....	141	128	-13
Pennsylvania.....	133-3/8	120-1/2	-10-1/2
Union Pacific.....	122-1/8	109-3/4	-12-3/8
St. Paul.....	117-3/4	104-1/2	-12-1/2
U. S. Steel.....	112-1/2	97-3/4	-14-3/4
U. S. Steel, pfd.....	106-3/8	92-1/2	-14-3/8
Amalgamated.....	103-3/8	92-3/4	-11-1/8
B. E. T.....	84-7/8	71	-17-3/8
Amer. Smelting.....	107-1/2	141-1/2	-35

Prior to that date the Interstate Com-  
merce Commission had been greatly  
strengthened and a number of railroads  
took no comfort from this fact. The San  
Francisco fire, with the enormous de-  
struction of property entailed thereby,  
had occurred, and the whole fabric of  
life insurance had been shaken to the bot-  
tom by the protracted investigation of  
that branch of business. It would have  
seemed, therefore, that public confidence  
had been pretty well hammered before  
June 4th, and certainly the average in-  
vestor was not in a state to view with  
equanimity any such attitude from the  
administration as that which was con-  
veyed in President Roosevelt's beef mes-  
sage.

As if this were not enough, the Inves-  
tigation of the Pennsylvania Railroad was  
relentlessly pushed, and fearful conditions  
of graft and corruption were merciless-  
ly exposed. Three weeks after the beef  
message, President Roosevelt sent in the  
Standard Oil message, and again a dazed  
and dizzy speculative public received a  
smashing blow. In view of all these  
happenings there should be no lack of  
reasons for those who are seeking to  
analyze the present depressed condition  
of the speculative markets. But it is very  
doubtful if President Roosevelt is whol-  
ly to blame for these conditions. So far  
from being an individual disturber of the  
peace, his actions seem to represent the  
wishes of the great majority of the Amer-  
ican people. Tumbling prices and shrink-  
ing values are not pleasant, but they are  
nothing like as bad as widespread graft  
in insurance and railroads, or in intoler-  
able filth and mismanagement in impor-  
tant industries. It costs money and  
trouble to correct the abuses which have  
been uncovered, but the effort is well  
worth the cost, and it is infinitely cheap-  
er and wiser to cure these conditions im-  
mediately than to allow them to fester  
on. There has never been a time when  
a large number of people have not wailed  
aloud that each correction of ancient  
abuse would destroy prosperity, and yet  
the country has gone on increasing in  
wealth and power and character. The  
present depressed condition in the stock  
market may continue for some time, but  
it will not be a useless loss if it teaches  
the American people to be less extrava-  
gant, less self-indulgent and more econ-  
omical than they have been for the  
past six years, when the whole country  
was literally rioting in prosperity. It is  
a striking commentary on the present con-  
dition that, despite all our enormous in-  
crease and wealth, we have had to go  
abroad to borrow money for our rail-  
roads.

If the present check in speculation can  
bring the public to a sounder apprecia-  
tion of the value of money and the need  
of economy, it will be worth what it  
has cost.

## Other Cities and Expansion.

Expansion is the order of the day for  
cities. Even Washington, which is the  
leading center of non-producers in the  
world, is agitating the question of de-  
veloping its commercial and manufac-  
turing resources. There is an old story  
that Chief Justice Marshall advised his  
sister to sell her land in Washington  
and buy land in Alexandria, "for," argued  
the said sagacious Chief Justice, "Wash-

ington will only be the home of some  
clerks and government officials, while  
Alexandria will be one of the great ship-  
ping ports of the world." But Chief Jus-  
tice Marshall evidently did not under-  
stand how big a city clerks and govern-  
ment officials could make, and to-day  
Washington, in point of population and  
wealth, is one of the great cities in  
America, but it has no other business  
of moment than supplying the physical  
needs of its inhabitants. It produces  
nothing for the world except speeches  
and legislation during the congressional  
season, and presidential messages and  
opinions at any and all times.

It is doubtful whether the beef and  
Standard Oil trusts look with much fa-  
vor upon the recent contributions to the  
knowledge of the world made by pre-  
sidential opinion, and if these gentlemen  
could be satisfied there would be no re-  
currences of this sort, they would doubt-  
less be willing to establish a factory or  
two for packing meat and refining oil at  
the national capital. But, unfortunately,  
no such commercial considerations ap-  
peal to President Roosevelt, and, there-  
fore, the business men of Washington  
have to go about trying to enlarge their  
city, just as the business men of Rich-  
mond have decided to increase the area  
of this prosperous community.

Hard upon the example of Washington  
comes Leesburg, which is discussing ear-  
nestly enlarging its corporate limits.  
That aggressive and prosperous town, ac-  
cording to the Mirror, has \$2,000,000 on  
deposit, and also handles more freight  
than any town of its size in the State.  
Leesburg has recently installed a new  
system of water works, which gives  
ample fire protection, and the people of  
that city naturally feel that their town  
can be materially enlarged.

The town council of Lynchburg ap-  
parently is not prepared at present to  
widen its borders. A proposition was  
recently brought before that council to  
annex quite a large territory, which pro-  
position, for reasons that are not known  
to The Times-Dispatch, was voted down  
by the city authorities; but this is rather  
the exception than the rule to-day, when  
expansion is the watchword.

Richmond has been long prevented  
from attaining its natural growth by  
restricted city lines, and the fight made  
for annexation was not the outcome of  
any promoting scheme, but an urgent  
and inexorable demand for more room  
in which to house the rapidly growing  
population of this city. The case is now  
before the Supreme Court, and no doubt  
is felt that Richmond will shortly be  
enabled to care for and count the num-  
erous citizens and wide areas of build-  
ing that are already, in everything but  
name a part of this city. From all in-  
dications the only trouble is that we did  
not take in enough.

## Appointment to Commerce Com- mission.

From time to time this paper has  
printed letters which took very lugubri-  
ous views of the powers of the new  
Interstate Commerce Commission. Our  
correspondents feared that the new com-  
mission would be a political machine for  
building up the North at the expense of  
the South by discriminating rates. De-  
spite these gloomy forebodings, Congress  
passed the Interstate Commerce Com-  
mission law and the President signed it.  
A more reasonable view would seem to  
be that the Interstate Commerce Com-  
mission, like the Supreme Court, will rep-  
resent the public attitude towards the  
interpretation of the statutes which con-  
trol the railways. It is very important,  
however, that every section of the coun-  
try should be represented in this body  
in order that a fair expression may be  
given to the views and needs of all the  
people. The duties of an Interstate Com-  
merce Commissioner require not only high  
legal qualifications, but naturally involve  
wide experience in the details of rates  
and railway regulation. There is no man  
in the South to-day who is better qual-  
ified for such a position than Mr. Allen  
Caperton Braxton. His studies and his  
experience in the law of public service  
corporations, his large part in develop-  
ing the corporation laws of Virginia un-  
der the new Constitution, and his per-  
sonal character, all fit him singularly for  
this sort of work. Without attempting to  
dictate an appointment to the Interstate  
Commerce Commission, there could cer-  
tainly be no impropriety in bringing the  
qualifications of Mr. Braxton to the at-  
tention of President Roosevelt.

The Times-Dispatch has not held any com-  
munication with Mr. Braxton on this  
matter, and we do not know whether he  
would consider such an appointment, but  
we are well assured that if he were to  
accept a place on the Interstate Com-  
merce Commission he would lend a weight  
of value and experience to that body that  
would be in the highest degree beneficial  
to the entire country.

The new rate bill provides that the  
commission shall be increased from five  
to seven members, and that they shall  
be appointed by the President of the  
United States to serve seven years each.  
The salary of the members is raised from  
\$7,500 to \$10,000 per year. As there are  
five members on the commission now, the  
President will have the appointment of  
two new members. One at least of these  
new members should come from the  
South and should represent not only this  
section, but the welfare of the whole  
nation.

## Newspaper Outing Contests.

Philadelphia is entertaining a party  
of young ladies who are traveling through  
the North as the guests of a Tennessee  
newspaper; New York has just bid adieu  
to another party of young ladies who  
have gone abroad as the guests of the  
Courier-Journal; in a few days forty-two  
ladies will be taken in charge in the con-  
test now being waged in the columns of  
The Times-Dispatch and as a result four-  
teen resorts will welcome a party of  
two young ladies and a chaperone for a  
happy, restful and refreshing summer  
vacation. This year The Times-Dispatch  
Summer Outing Contest has been un-  
usually exciting. For three consecutive  
years this annual outing has been offered  
by The Times-Dispatch, and every year  
it has grown in popularity. Indeed, the  
whole American people have more and

more appreciated the need for rest and  
vacation, and the widespread interest  
taken in The Times-Dispatch Outing Con-  
test shows how much this opportunity  
for well-merited rest is appreciated by  
the people of Richmond and Virginia.

## The Russian Situation.

Though Europe regards the Russian  
situation with grave misgivings, there is  
still comfort to be drawn from the fact  
that matters have not yet come to an  
open rupture. The real struggle is be-  
tween the conservative and radical ele-  
ments in the Duma, and if it is possible  
for the constitutional democrats to main-  
tain their present ascendancy, the Rus-  
sian revolution may yet be settled with-  
out recourse to arms.

Opposed to the constitutional democ-  
rats are the Social Democrats, who are  
seeking to drive matters to a radical out-  
come. The moderates in the Duma are  
especially desirous to prevent a wide-  
spread strike under the direction of a  
Council of Workmen, similar to the one  
which directed the outbreak last fall,  
but as the government is not showing  
satisfactory readiness in meeting the sit-  
uation as it is, and in granting the re-  
forms that are so urgently demanded, the  
moderate element in the Duma is hav-  
ing great difficulty in restraining the  
radicals from proceeding at once to open  
warfare. The real danger lies in the fact  
that Russia is at present in the throes  
of a revolution, though it has not yet  
come to the violent outbreak that made  
the French revolution so sanguinary and  
terrible. If the government can be per-  
suaded to grant the reforms asked for  
by the moderates before matters progress  
further, it is possible that open hostilities  
may be averted. But the government  
is still hesitating, and meantime the forces  
that are making for vigorous and forcible  
reform are gaining power. Should all the  
forces in opposition in the Duma be  
solidified, nothing could prevent a serious  
civil war.

The European nations view the situa-  
tion in Russia with great concern. Enor-  
mous sums of money have been advanced  
Russia by other nations, especially by the  
French, and the overthrow of the polit-  
ical fabric of the Russian Empire would  
be a financial catastrophe of far-reaching  
influence. The possibility of this hap-  
pening is a source of alarm for foreign  
investors, and but small comfort is taken  
from the assurance that no nation has  
ever yet repudiated its debts, no matter  
how often the government changed. For  
this comforting assurance, true as  
it may be historically, has not yet  
stayed the rapid fall in value of Russian  
bonds, which continue to decline on the  
foreign bourses, nor bolstered up the  
shaky feelings of the unhappy French in-  
vestors who loaned their savings to a  
neighbor that is utterly impotent should  
protection be needed.

So matters are drifting while the prime  
requirement for a happy ending is being  
awaited.  
What Russia needs is a man of com-  
manding capacity and intelligence at the  
head of the imperial government, and  
that is exactly what is lacking.

## Joseph in Exile.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
"And Joseph said unto his brethren, I  
die; and God will surely visit you, and  
bring you out of this land unto the land  
which I swore to Abraham, to Isaac,  
and to Jacob. And Joseph took an oath  
of the children of Israel, saying, God  
will surely visit you; and ye shall carry  
up my bones from hence. So Joseph died,  
being an hundred and ten years old; and  
they embalmed him, and he was put into  
a coffin in Egypt."—Gen. 1, 24-26.

Joseph had gone to Egypt long years  
before, a foreigner; had lived there in  
obscurity; had been exposed to calumny;  
by his quiet, consistent goodness, had  
risen step by step, first to respect, then  
to trust, command and veneration; was  
embalmed after death in the affections,  
as well as with the funeral rites of the  
Egyptians; his honored form reposed at  
last in the burial-place of the Pharaohs.

The history of Joseph (as of every other  
man) has two sides; the outer and inner  
life.

His young life was checkered with mis-  
fortune. Severed from his home in early  
youth, sold into slavery, cast into prison  
—at first, grief seemed to have marked  
him for his own. The very purity of his  
life was the cause, first of his slavery,  
and then imprisonment. His integrity  
did not save him from sorrow.

Sorrow is not an accident—it is the  
very woof which is woven into the warp  
of life. God has created the nerves to  
agonize, the heart to bleed, and before  
a man dies almost every nerve has thrill-  
ed with pain and every affection been  
wounded.

All efforts to understand the mystery  
of life fail—until we grasp the truth that  
it is intended for the development of the  
soul's life, which we call character, and  
for which sorrow is indispensable. Every  
son of man who would attain the true  
end of his being must be baptized with  
fire. We are perfected only through  
suffering. And he who has not discerned  
the divine sacredness of sorrow and the  
profound meaning concealed in pain  
has yet to learn what life is.

Obloquy was a part of Joseph's por-  
tion. He was subjected to almost every  
trial; fraternal envy; to slander; to sickle-  
ness, ingratitude and neglect.

Yet human goodness is no dream. Sure-  
ly, we have met unselfishness and love  
and honor among men. We have seen—  
not once, but often—pure benevolence  
beaming from human faces. We have  
met integrity that all the world's wealth  
could not bribe, and attachment which  
might bear the test of any sacrifice. It  
is not so much the depravity as the  
frailty of men, that makes it impossible  
to count on them.

There is one, and only one, whose love  
is as a rock, who will not fail. It is  
a fearful, solitary feeling, that lonely  
truth of life—yet, not without a certain  
strength and grandeur in it. The life  
that is the deepest and truest will feel  
most vividly both its desolation and its  
majesty. We live and we die alone. "And

## The MONTAGUE Mfg. Co.,

RICHMOND, VA.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Frames.

yet, I am not alone, because the Father  
is with me."

But success also marked the career of  
Joseph. The woof of life is dark; but  
it is shot through a web of brightness.  
Even in Joseph's darkest days, he had  
some compensations. Amid the envy of  
his brothers, he had his father's love.  
In his slavery, he won his master's con-  
fidence. In the dungeon, he possessed the  
consciousness of his own innocence, and  
the grateful respect of his fellow-prison-  
ers.

But how about his inner life? First of  
all, we see forgiveness. He meets all  
bravely, with calm, meek and dignified  
forbearance. No expression of bitterness  
escapes him. No wailing over the cruelty  
of relations, the falseness of friendship  
or ingratitude of the world. If ever man  
had cause for such thoughts he had.  
Yet his heart was never soured. His  
was the Christian spirit before Christian  
times.

In all ages love is the truth of life.  
Man cannot injure us except so far as  
they make us forget ourselves. No one is  
truly dishonored but by his own ac-  
cusing, injustice, ingratitude—the only  
harm these can do is by making us bit-  
ter, rancorous or gloomy. We rob them  
of their power if they only leave us more  
sweet and forgiving than before. This  
is the true victory. We win by love, and  
love transmutes all curses and even  
forces them to rain down blessings in-  
stead. Let our enemies do their worst.  
Let only give us, the opportunity of God-  
like victory in forgiving them.

Another trait in Joseph was his sim-  
plicity. Elevated as he was, his heart  
remained Hebrew still. He had not for-  
gotten his country; his heart was in that  
far land where he had fed his father's  
flock in his boyhood. The silver cup on  
his table recalled the days when the only  
splendor he knew was his coat of many  
colors, made for and given him by his  
father. He bore a simple, unsophisticated  
heart amid all the pomp of an Egyptian  
court.

Benevolence and thoughtfulness further  
crowned Joseph's life. These were shown  
in the way he entertained his brethren  
and the tenderness with which he pro-  
vided for Benjamin's part of the feast.  
And the death of Joseph was in accord  
with his life.

The funeral was a homage paid to  
goodness—not to talent, wealth or birth.  
Every man felt at his death that he  
had lost a friend. Grateful Egypt mourned  
the good foreigner; for once the hon-  
ors of this world were given to the  
graces of another.

Finally, in this last will and testament  
of Joseph, we find his faith. He com-  
manded his brethren to carry his bones  
with them when they migrated to Can-  
aan. How did he know that his people  
would ever quit Egypt? By faith. For  
religious faith ever dreams of something  
higher, more beautiful, more perfect than  
the state of things by which it is now  
surrounded. Over a future day lies be-  
fore it. Abraham, by that creative faith,  
saw the day of Christ and was glad.  
Joseph saw his family in prosperity, even  
more, in affluence; for he felt that this  
was not their rest. A more noble destiny  
awaited them, and the substance of  
things hoped for carried him far beyond  
the period of his own death, and made  
him feel himself a partaker in their glo-  
rious future.

We have here also an evidence of im-  
mortality. It is the eagle eye of faith,  
which alone penetrates the grave and  
sees far into the tranquil things of death.  
He only can believe in immortality who  
feels already within him the power of  
the resurrection.

They whose lives are low and earthly,  
how can they believe in aught beyond  
when nothing of that eternal life has yet  
entered within them?

But they who have lived as Joseph  
lived, just in proportion to their purity  
and unselfishness, must believe in  
the life to come. Heaven begun is the  
living proof that makes heaven to come  
credible. This is the meaning of that  
promise, "Christ in you, the hope of  
glory."

Road Commissioner Wilson has al-  
ready begun his work. This matter is  
one of incalculable importance to the  
State of Virginia, and The Times-Dis-  
patch is glad to see that some of the  
leading papers of the State are already  
aggressively supporting the demand of  
the intelligent citizens for better roads.  
The cost of a crop can never be deter-  
mined until the crop is delivered at  
market where it is to be sold. The Cor-  
poration Commission and the Interstate  
Commerce Commission have large pow-  
ers in the matter of railroad rates, but  
the cost between the barn and the de-  
pot depends entirely upon the quality  
of the roads, and this is something that  
can only be improved by local efforts.

Dispatches report that the Vatican is  
sinking into a decline and gradually fall-  
ing. It only he had lived, what a fine  
write-up of this might have emanated  
from the pen of Mr. Gibbon, the well-  
known historical writer.

Those Cincinnati laundry companies are  
now extremely likely to see a little of  
their metaphorical linen washed out in  
the public purview.

There is nothing especially edifying in  
the sight of a billion-dollar trust on its  
knees howling for mercy—and getting it.

It is understood that the Virginia ed-  
itors during their stay at Chase City will  
employ nothing but chasers.

As to that bloody Parolan duel, there  
was really nothing remarkable about it  
but the blood.

"Revolute the Revolute" continues a  
popular hot-weather pastime with our  
more southerly neighbors.

Those insurrectionists of Matto Gross  
appear to be rather hard Brazilian nuts.

Doubtless those indicted laundrymen  
can now see their domestic finish.

Obviously the time has now come to  
muck-rake the French duel.

Laundrymen, however, are naturally  
used to rough drafts.

Mr. Bonaparte also believes in speak-  
ing kindly to the trustee.

# Virginia News as Chronicled Seventy-Eight Years Ago

By ISABELLA LEYBURN RITNER, Ashland, Oregon.

Following the trend of thought of the  
"Editor's Easy Chair" in the "Harper"  
for March, we were stimulated to hunt  
out from among some old relics of the  
past, a country newspaper, published a  
century ago, with the news of to-day  
his probability of being interesting that we  
are tempted to give a synopsis of it; that  
others may share this pleasure.

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. VI. Lexington, (Va.) September 25, 1828. No. 21.

"The Intelligencer is published weekly,  
by Valentine M. Mason, at \$2 per annum,  
if paid in advance. If not, it is de-  
ferred till the end of the month.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square  
inch will be inserted first three times for  
one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each  
continuation.

Communications or letters relative to  
the paper must be postpaid.  
AGENTS FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.  
(The list given residents in twelve coun-  
ties, including Rockbridge county, so it  
was, perhaps, the only newspaper within  
those limits.)

JOHN Q. DAVIS, President.  
CHAS. D. RUSH, Vice-President.  
District 1, (giving a list of prominent  
Virginians and their postoffices; among  
them is "Deni. Harrison, Charles City.")

"ELECTORAL TICKET."  
Jackson Ticket—District 1, (another list  
of twenty-four).  
The size of The Intelligencer is 12x13  
inches, or about half the size of the com-  
mon four-page weekly of to-day. Out  
of the twelve columns we find only one  
column of news, and an advertisement, while  
an up-to-date modern weekly in hand  
gives us fifteen columns of advertising  
out of twenty-eight; a little more than  
half.

And the class of advertisers differ. Doc-  
tors, of three-quarters of a century ago,  
seem to have yielded precedence to patent  
medicines of to-day.

Dr. A. Graham offers his professional  
services in a "square" of advertisement,  
and promises to "promptly obey every  
call which he may be favored with," and  
states where his shop may be found.

Doctors Jordan and McClure each fol-  
low with a longer space.  
Dr. McClure apologizes for a "much-  
needed rest of six weeks," and states  
that during his absence, "medicine will  
be vended from his shop as usual." He  
then modestly requests "all creditors to  
call and pay up."

Mrs. Windel returns her gratefully ac-  
nowledgment to "Misses J. Lexington  
and vicinity," for the encouragement  
she has received, and informs them that  
she still carries on "millinery and man-  
ue-making." She offers to take all kinds  
of "merchandise produce in exchange  
for her leghorns, and straw bonnets,  
which she offers at a superior style to  
any done in the place.

A negro has been committed to jail,  
and the owner is requested to apply for  
him. Signed—Cornelius Dorman, Jailor.

PUBLIC SALE.  
By the executor of James Bratton, de-  
ceased, occupies two "squares."  
The next quarter of a column, "ad," is  
certainly true of to-day. It reads:

"ANOTHER SWINDLER."  
"A person, calling himself Ferdinand  
Wilcox, and seller by trade, has managed  
to swindle the merchants of this place  
out of a very considerable amount of  
money, not less than \$100."

Wilcox is then described as "five feet  
nine inches, having a snub nose and dark  
hair. He appears to be sober and sedate;  
walks with a graceful, which gives him  
a stiff and important look." After other  
warnings, advice and suggestions the re-  
quest is made that "editors of other  
newspapers may render an important ser-  
vice by copying this." Signed—Geo. A.  
Barker, Wm. Stevens, Saml. Pettigrew,  
Wm. McCoy.

Another "ad," is:  
NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE:  
50 acres of land, five negroes, etc. Sig-  
ned—Wm. H. Letcher, Trustee. (Probably  
the father of Governor John Letcher, of  
Virginia.)

Also "Land for Sale," foreclosing a  
mortgage. James Taylor, Trustee.  
CUMMINGS & BARCLAY.

Dry Goods Merchants, politely request all  
who are indebted to call upon them to  
settle, and "not to Philadelphia  
to buy their fall and winter goods."

NEW GOODS  
are promised by William Wilson, "just  
as soon as he can collect money enough  
to buy them."

And no charges" is offered by Joseph  
Hoffman, "to return an apprentice bound  
to me to learn the tanning business."

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY  
Medical Department gives in an "ad," its  
faculty: "Benj. W. Dudley, M. D.;  
Charles Caldwell, M. D.; John F.  
Cooke, M. D.; Wm. H. Richardson, M. D.;  
James Blythe, D. D.; C. W. B. Short,  
M. D., Dean, Lexington, Ky.

YALE COLLEGE has a reading list of twenty-one lines  
of a "read and comment."  
COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.,  
has nearly half a column. Among many  
important announcements is this one:  
"The Reverend Stephen Chapin, D. D.,  
a gentleman of distinguished attain-  
ments and great experience as an in-  
structor, will remove to the college."

"NOTICE."  
"A petition will be presented to the  
next Legislature, praying the passage  
of a law authorizing the establishment  
of a turnpike in the gap of the moun-  
tain leading from Strickling Springs to  
Weaver Farm, in the Cal. Pasture  
River in this county."

"WHITING PAPER  
of a good quality is for sale at this  
office."